SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1880.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the ending March 27, 1880, was:

Total for the week ...

To show how much more general than formerly are the recognition and observance of Easter, we have only to refer to the advertised subjects of to-day's sermons in the shurches of those denominations which once regarded any special celebration of the day as superstitious and an aping of Rome.

It is not much more than a quarter of a contury since a strict Presbyterian mershant of New York, one of those successful traders who were called our merchant rinces, objected to closing his store on Ohristmas, upon the ground that by so doing he showed outward respect for an soclesiastical holiday in which he did not believe. And yet we now find that "special Easter services," with "floral decorations," are to take place to-day at the Madison venue Presbyterian Church. At the North Presbyterian Church, too, the sermon will on the "Crucifixion and Resurrection;" d at the Canal street church of that demination it will be on "The Resurrection of the Body;" while TALMAGE in Brooklyn dvertises that his Tabernacle will be Secorated with flowers, and that besides his ermon on "The Empty Sepulchre" the congregation will be treated to a varied programme of Easter music.

Brother Fulton, the Baptist and bitter enemy of the Pope, announces an Easter permon at the Rink in the evening, and in this city Dr. ARMITAGE, another Baptist pastor, will preach on "The Resurrection of Granst." In the Methodist churches genrelly there will be special Easter services, and in the Congregational Church of the ciples the sermon will be on "The Son of

Repecially in the two Unitarian churches New York and in the one Unitarian chapel ill Easter have notable celebration. The hildren will have an Easter festival at both Dr. Bellows's church and Mr. Collus of those followers of Dr. CHANNING will be upon the theme the day suggests. The Unitarian chapel up in Harlem will have a "baptismal and Easter festival service." The Universalists also will duly celebrate the feast, and the Rev. Dr. PULLMAN will preach on "The Resurrection an Accom-

Even the Hebrew radical, Prof. Felix ADLER, will to-day vary his experiments in "ethical culture," as he calls it, by trying so explain "The Meaning of Easter." The Latter-Day Prophet, Bishop Snow, will ask the question, "Does Death End All?" and, in answering it, "he will fully prove from the Word of Truth"-so the advertisement reads-" that the future life depends on the resurrection of the body."

Thus we see that in churches of all sorts the subject of thought and discussion to-day will be the resurrection of Christ. In the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, in which the celebration of Easter has always been surrounded with so much that is imposing and suggestive in ceremony and symbolic decoration, to-day's services will be unexampled in their solemnity and grandeur. Easter Sunday has become one of the greatest of days in New York.

The poetry of religious sentiment, as now pe find anew, is independent of sectarian reed, and flourishes in spite of it; nor can aggressive skepticism succeed in stifling it.

The Bane of Our Cotton Fields.

Few people not personally interested in the culture of the great Southern staple are aware of the extent to which our cotton crops have suffered from their insect ene-A computation of the losses inflicted on the Southern States by the cotton worm alone would be apt to startle by its magnisude. The origin and operations of this formidable scourge, as well as the means of coping with it, have been made the object of inquiry by the Entomological Commisstop, and Prof. CHARLES V. RILEY has lately published the results of the investigation.

It appears that in one year of severe vis-Station not less than 3,449,000 bales of cotton, representing an aggregate value of nearly \$30,000,000, were destroyed by the ravages of this insect. If we look to the average es sustained by all the cotton producing States since the war, we are told that this cannot be rated at much less than \$13,000,000 s year, or, let us say, fifteen per cent. of the total annual crop. Although statistics are wanting for the period before the war, there to reason to believe that the injuries in-Ricted were nearly equal, for although the insect has since appeared in greatnumbers, its depredations have, of ate years, been partially arrested by the use of certain remedies. It would seem that the percentage of loss is largely dependent on location. Where the fields, for instance, are numerous and contiguous, the mischief done is nearly double what it is where plantations are more isolated. In bad years, from thirty to ninety-eight per cent. of the crop may be ruined upon some farms, while on others the harm experienced will be trifling. The highest average of damage is sustained in the southern portion of the bolt, in Florida, for example, and southern Texas. It is also observed that the severity of the scourge is aggravated as you go west, destroying, as 1t does, in Georgia about sixteen per cent. and in Texas twenty-eight per cent. of the whean annual crop. In the northern portion of the cotton zone the averages of loss are low, ranging from five to eight per cent., while in parts of it, and notably in North Carolina, the worm appears so late as to generally do more good than harm, by removing the luxuriant top folinge of the plant, and thus admitting the sun to the lower bolls, and hastening their maturity.

The cotton worm, like most other insects exists in four distinct states, namely, the egg, the larva, the chrysalls, and the moth stage. Notwithstanding the prevalence of local theories to the contrary, it is certain that the larva, or worm, must be hatched from an egg deposited by the female moth. Three or four days is found to be the average time elapsing between the laying of the egg and the hatching of the worm therefrom in ordinary midsummer weather, the period, however, varying with the temperature, and naturally being longer In spring and late autumn. There is a current belief among planters that the first worms of the season are pale, and the late ones dark, but the fact is that both hues er, or autumn, although the green tint undoubtedly predominates in the early the business of lotteries and that of savings months of the year. As a rule, the worm moults five times during growth, remaining on the under side of the last until after the lar innerance and indigenes is strongers second moult. Later it assends toward the

der foliage, "ragging" it, to use the expressive term of the planter. It is able, we are told, to fling itself from one part of the plant to another in a strikingly characteristic manner. The maximum distance which a cotton worm can thus jump in a horizontal direction is about two feet, and it almost invariably alights on its legs. Though preferring the foliage, the larva will, when stinted, eat every exposed part of the plant, even barking and girdling the stems. It cannot thrive on any other nutriment than the cotton leaf; or, as a planter puts it, "the worms feed only on cotton and one another," the cannibalistic propensity being freely indulged when the occasion offers. It is a common saying at the South that the presence of the worm is more easily detected by smell than by sight, and there is undoubtedly a peculiar odor, arising not only from the excrement, but from the gnawed and mutilated leaves. When numerous enough to utterly defoliate a field, before they have attained full growth, the worms will travel in all directions on the ground. In exceptional cases they have been known to collect together and migrate in vast bodies in their search for fresh food.

Having attained full growth, the worm, in the language of the planter, "webs up," forming, for protection, a more or less perfect cocoon, usually placed within the fold or roll of a leaf. In spite of a widespread impression to the contrary, Prof. RILEY affirms that this insect pever burrows in the ground, as does the boll worm, and that the moth could not issue from the chrysalis were the latter accidentally buried even an inch beneath the surface. The chrysalis state lasts, on an average, about a week in hot time with lower temperature. The moth measures from one to one and a half inches from tip to tip of wing, and is of a pale olive and often having a faintly golden cast. The natural food of the moth is a sweet exudation from the glands of the cotton leaf; nevertheless it is attracted to all kinds of sweets. The female begins to lay her eggs in from two to four days after issuing from the cocoon. It is very prolific, the number of well developed ova sometimes reaching five hundred. The whole cycle of individual life, from the hatching of the worm to procreation by the moth, may not occupy more than three weeks, and will average about one month. Thus one generation seems to follow another continuously, just so long as there are any leaves to be devoured. Careful observations and experiments, made last year in southern Texas, show that at least seven, and probably even more broods, are there produced in a single season. In the northern section of the cotton belt the number of annual generations is, of course, fewer, and varies according to the date of the incoming of moths from the warmer region, as well as other circumstances. Those who have merely noted the short and clumsy flight of the moth, when disturbed during the day- | by a day's begging. Another untoward cotime, do not appreciate of what an extended exodus it is capable. Its singular power of wing, and its migrating habits, are abundantly attested. It has been observed in numbers far out at sea, and captured in au-tumn off the coast of New England, and it has been known to do considerable injury to peaches in Kansas, and to ruin acres of cantelopes as far north as Racine, Wisconsin. The migrating instinct is not evinced until the cotton, in a given section, is well "ragged," and rarely takes place in southern Texas until after the third generation of worms, or say the latter part of June. At such times the moths may be noticed. during cloudy days, starting off in rapid flight and ascending high in the air till lost to sight, the contrast between this movement and the short darts of their normal day course being sufficiently striking. One other point in connection with the habits of the insect may here be mentioned. After a RILEY arrives at the conclusion that the moth can and does hibernate in the extreme southern section of the cotton belt. At the same time he does not dispute its occasional incoming from more tropical We may add that the abolition of lotteries countries, though there is ground for belleving this immigration less frequent than

ural enemies, man would be powerless to cope with an insect endowed with such powers of multiplication as the cotton moth cossesses. Among the most effective of these enemies are ants and beetles, and no less than ten distinct parasites have been observed to infest the cotton worm in one or another of its stages. On the other hand, much energy and ingenuity have been displayed by the planters in inventing mechan ical or chemical means of preventing or arresting the ravages of this pest. Under ordinary circumstances, the machines for brushing off the worms are more expensive and less satisfactory than the methods of poisoning. There seems to be no doubt that a judicious and timely application of mineral poisons—as, for instance, Paris green will, even under unfavorable conditions and in bad "worm years," enable the cultivator to save the larger portion of his crop. From the evidence collected, Prof. RILEY thinks the inference indisputable that concerted action in the early use of such remedies throughout those counties of southern Texas where the worms first appear would not only effectually protect the crop in that section, but also prevent, or at any rate retard, the spread and migration of the moths into the remainder of the cotton belt.

it was in the beginning of the century.

But for the powerful assistance of its nat-

The Lottery Question in Italy.

It is known that the Italian Government finds it hard to make both ends meet, and that one of the questionable expedients to which it has recourse is a Government lottery. Few persons are aware, however, to what an extent this species of gambling is practised in the Peninsula, and what a bar it constitutes to the social progress of the people. Some remarkable statistics on this subject have lately been compiled by an Italian Senator, Signor Macchi, for one of the Paris reviews.

It appears that during the past eight years, notwithstanding the widespread destitution and suffering experienced in Italy. its population has expended, on an average, in the purchase of lottery tickets, not less than \$14,000,000 annually. In that period the aggregate sum, drawn for the most part from the scanty earnings of the poorest classes, exceeded \$110,000,000, on which the State has derived a gross profit of \$46,000,-000. There are, of course, certain deductions to be made for the cost of management, but the residue is so considerable that no Ministry has as yet had the courage to suppress the institution. Protests and remonstrances on the part of sagaclous statesmen have not been wanting, and, of late, their objections to this mode of may be observed together in spring, sum- | traffic in the vices of the poor have gathered great force from a detailed comparison of

banks in different localities. The relation of lattery gambling to page

Italian reconstruction the proportion of illiterate persons in the various provinces was, to cite only two examples, forty-five per cent in Piedmont and Lombardy and ninety-three per cent. throughout the former kingdom of Naples. If now we examine the gambling propensities of these districts, we find that in the year 1872 each hundred persons in Piedmont invested \$38 in lotteries and \$175 in savings banks, while in Lombardy the lotteries got but \$31 against \$1,424 deposited in savings institutions. In Campania, on the other hand, there were for each hundred individuals \$147 wasted on lotteries, against only \$65 stored up in savings banks. In the Pouille the lottery swallowed up \$57, while the savings banks got less than \$2, and in the Abruzzi, the Calabrias, and other Neapolitan provinces the disproportion of economies to the sum squandered upon lotteries was equally astounding.

It might have been supposed that the sin-

ister eloquence of such figures would compel the attention of any Government purporting to seek the welfare of a people. The truth is, however, that the Ministries of the new Italian kingdom have, in some respects, pursued a retrogade policy upon this question. In Pledmont, formerly, lotteries were managed in such a way as to materially lessen their malign influence upon the poor. The price of the smallest subdivision of a ticket was fixed at twenty cents, whereby the most destitute classes were to a the same time the State realized a larger net profit, owing to the reduction of expenses Similar results have been observed in Germany, where the lottery brings in about a million dollars annually, and where the weather, though it may extend to thrice that | high cost of tickets (the minimum price being twenty marks, or five dollars) makes the business relatively inoffensive. In Piedmont, moreover, a law had been enacted hue, more or less flecked with purple tints, that every lottery bureau should be closed as soon as the existing proprietor died. In 1864 this legislation was extended to the whole of Italy, and, had it been carried out, would have insured the gradual suppression of the institution. Beset, however, with the anxieties of an almost continual deficit, the Ministers soon began to tamper with the sage provisions of these laws. The rule that a lottery office should be closed on the decease of its official occupant, coupled, of course, with the implication that no bureau should be opened, was first evaded, and is now openly violated. At Rome, in the Esquiline quarter, now in course of construction, there is, we are told, a string of lottery shops just opposite the new church erected to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The judicious restriction, too, as to the cost of tickets has been equally rescinded. At first the price was lowered from twenty to ten cents, then from ten cents to two. The result is that even those plunged in the extremes of wretchedness, and who have scarcely a rag to cover them, may squander on the lottery the few cents which they contrive to amass incidence may here be noted. It has recently been observed in the Neapolitan provinces that on the days when lottery tickets are vended there regularly occurs a marked diminution in the sale of bread, and a greatly increased attendance at pawn-

brokers' shops. The toleration of such a social scourge by an Italian liberal Ministry is the more surprising, because other constitutional governments have either refused to sanction lotteries at all, or have taken measures looking to their speedy extinction. Two years after the outbreak of the first revolution in France, the lottery was suppressed as a "device of despotism, invented to delude the people with vain hopes, which only aggravated their distress." Recstablished by the Directory under the pressure of financial troubles, and maintained under the Empire and the Restoration, it finally disappeared in 1832. Lotteries are likewise careful winnowing of the evidence, Prof. | prohibited in England and Switzerland. The island of Sardinia also has succeeded in holding itself aloof from the gambling mania which paralyzes thrift and industry in many districts of the Italian mainland. was one of the measures decreed by the insurrectionary Governments of Rome and Lombardy in 1848-9, whereas the return of the reactionists was signalized by the prompt restoration of the hurtful institution. Now that progressive ideas, however, have definitely triumphed, and that liberal statesmen are able to shape the destinies of Italy, it would seem that the time has come to renew the wise decree promulgated by MAZZINI, and put an end to the lettery huisance once for all.

What Injures Milk.

The Board of Health has unquestionably very much improved New York's supply of milk. It has taken pains to use the lactometer, both at the dairies whence our milk comes and after its arrival in the city; and it is all the time vigorously pursuing milkmen who adulterate their milk with water. On Wednesday nearly the whole sitting of the Court of Special Sessions was occupied with the prosecution of milk dealers for violating the Sanitary Code.

The Westchester dairymen, too, have of ject of the watering of milk, with special and by so increasing the quantity they heip o lower the price of the article.

bring the pump into requisition. A modallk, for a margin of ten per cent. is allowed tial son, and the sale is closed. y the Board of Health.

the very poor get their milk the cans may cometimes be filled up at the faucet. Of course a good deal of skimmed milk is sold, and the consequence is the loss of some of the most nutritious qualities of the liquid. The very best milk-the Alderney, for instance-is about the poorest of all when the cream is taken off, for the cream is the main part of it, and when that is gone there is no richness left; the residuum is a very watery, chalky liquid.

But pure and clean milk is easily obtainit, and who are very particular about it. They can buy their milk scaled up in airtight bottles. And a very good way of transporting and keeping milk this is. As London Nature remarks, "it would be

next to impossible to devise a compound liquid more susceptible to effluvial influences than fresh milk." It therefore is even more important how and where the milk is kept after it has been received from the than how much it is watered when it tale time, the cow.

top of the plant, and feeds on the more ten- remited the reader that at the epoch of the plant, and feeds on the more ten- remited the reader that at the epoch of the plant, and feeds on the more ten-

ture favorable to the reception and retention of all volatile matter approaching it. Yes it is frequently, even generally, left so that it absorbs at least a trace of every shade of effluyium floating about it, whether in the ice chest, or in the air of the kitchen, the

cellar, the nursery, or the sleeping room. In its very careful article on milk, Nature shows the necessity for great precautions to preserve it from the contamination of the surrounding atmosphere, and that much of the fault found with milk can be laid at the doors of neither the cows nor the dairymen. In the first place, nearly the whole of the vast demand made on milk is, in fact, outside of its natural functions. It was never designed for exposure to atmospheric air, or variations from its own limits of temperature. It was made to pass directly from the body of the parent to that of the offspring, without delay, exposure, or any appreciable change of temperature. Yet people expect to get good milk after hours of

jolting and long contact with impure air. The adulteration of milk is nowadays far less than the common prejudice holds it to be; but the protection of milk against atmospheric injury is rare, and its absence is the main evil, especially when its use by in-fants is considered. Moreover, doctors and lawyers tell us that many of the choicest qualities of milk are destroyed by contact with a hot liquid, though that is one of the principal uses to which large extent, cut off from gambling, while at | it is put. In tea, especially, as Nature explains, it is even so far decomposed, or ecomposed, that it is absolutely not milk at all which reaches our digestive organs, but a mixture of semi-saponified fats with an entirely new compound of curds and tannin. Or, as another English writer puts it, "there may be nothing like leather, but a leather lining to one's stomach is hardly an illustration of the eternal fitness of things." Still, people will go on drinking milk with both their tea and coffee, careless as to the chemical effects on the fluid; and dairymen need not fear the loss of that part of the demand for milk, which is estimated at onethird of the whole. What that whole is in our country Nature tells in this way: "The miniature ocean of milk in consumption during every twenty-four hours in the United States alone has approached 200,000,000 gallons; a quantity approximately sufficient to fill the Grand Junction Canal half way from London to Birmingham, with something to spare for locks and evaporation."

The Tammany Side Show.

When Mr. KELLY ran for Governor last fall, not, as he frankly said in his speech of acceptance, because he expected to be elected, but solely to defeat the regular Democratic nomince, he organized what was called the Kelly troupe, and exhibited to full Republican houses in various parts of the State. The dead walls of the interior cities were covered with handbills announcing the approach of the great Tammany Indian, with his unrivalled aboriginal show; the Canal Ring fired minute guns as his train entered the depots; and the well-drilled Republican workers filled up the halls where be exhibited.

And now we are curious to know whether Mr. KELLY intends to reorganize his interesting troupe for the Presidential campaign. ome of the star performers will be absent. Many of them were cruelly disabled by the result of the elections in this city and county. GUMBLETON, so to speak-even GUMBLETON -is no more. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, we are informed, has concluded to remain with the Democratic party. Mr. Don-SHEIMER is for peace and harmony, and prefers any Democrat to GRANT and the third term. Many others who took to the dust of the circus with the Tammany chief last year in all the hideousness of war paint, have recently washed and turned white. If Mr. KELLY takes the road this year, it is beyond doubt that he must travel as his own candidate; and, with the troupe dimin-

ished by political death and desertion, and the exchequer reduced by the removal of the city patronage, the spectacle will be a very sorry one. To what extent the foriorn condition of these assistant Republicans might be relieved by the passage of the new charter through the Republican Legislature, or what supplies will be appropriated by the third-termers, directly from the GRANT campaign funds, we shall not discuss at present. We shall wait until Mr. KELLY nominates himself for President. The worst of it all is that GUMBLETON is dead, and his memory can hardly be made a vital issue in a Presidential canvass. This being so, the KELLY side show has really

Christiancy and Chandler.

no decent excuse for opening again.

It is a rare picture, that which young Mrs. CHRISTIANCY draws with her little pen. The aged Senator, elected a few years before as a superior specimen of the non-partisan known to have their confures arranged the civil service reformer, sitting in his library; evening before and sit up all night, as a rehis hopeful son's ear to the keyhole; his handsome wife, scarce out of her teens, nursing blackened eyes and many private sorrows in a distant part of the house. To him enters the late Z. CHANDLER, and proposes to buy his sent in the Senate. The old Senator, Judge, reformer, independent, late been giving much attention to this sub. scorner of the low trade of politics, says his business is embarrassed; he wants money; reference to its effect on the milk supply he will swap official places, but he must and consequent effect on prices. They com- have cash in the trade. Then the two plain that, what with high freights and low states are rise and pace the room, barwholesale prices, their business is not so re- gaining and baggling. Mr. CHANDLER munerative as it ought to be. Their association offers Mr. Chairmancy his choice of two dation enforces on the dairymen the truth | third-class missions which he says R. B. that by watering the milk they injure the HAYES has placed at his disposal for the rade by throwing suspicion on the suspiy, purpose, easy, nice places with good pay and no work; and Mr. CHRISTIANCY makes a choice. Then they agree upon a sum of For it is acknowledged that the farmers money, and the seiling Senator's eagerness as well as the city milk dealers are prone to becomes painful. The aged lingers twitch with nervous anxlety to clutch the rich erate amount of watering, too, may stand | bribe; but upon consideration it is thought the test of the lactometer in the case of rich | best that it should pass through a confiden-

Such is the pretty little story which the But nowadays there is comparatively inate little Mrs. Christiancy tells. It is to little water added to our milk supply, | be hoped that it is not true in all its parts; hough in the small groceries from which but it cannot be denied that a men who would trade a seat in the Senate, and that with ZACH CHANDLER, for a foreign mission, would not be above a money consideration

To-night Mercury, which less than three weeks ago shous brilliantly in the west before the sunset glow had faded, comes between the earth and the sun on its journey to the east. In a few days more it will be glowing like a polished silver bead against the first blush of sunrise. Nothing more strikingly illustrates, unless it be the motion of Jupiter's moons as seen in a tiles ore, the enermous velocity of the able by people who can pay a fair price for | planets in their revolution about the sun than this shuttle-like motion of Moreory as it pusses from the twilight to the Jawn and back, Mercury was conspicuous as an evening star early in the month, it has journeyed about 1,000 miles through space. Mercury is so bright, and so easily seen when at its greatest distance from the sun, that it is difficult to redit the oft-repeated assertion that Cornantous was never able to catch sight of it.

The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons, after

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The Empress of India and the ex-Empres of France left England on the 25th inst,—the former to pay a visit to Germany, where she is to assist at the confirmation of her granddaughter, the young Princess Victoria of Hesse; the latter to visit the spot where her son was killed in Zululand. Victoria will be absent about four weeks; Eugénie will not return till the end of June or the beginning of July. It is to be hoped that these trips will help bring these disconsolate widows to a happier frame of mind than they have lately enjoyed; though, in the case of the ex-Empress, the fact that she insists on being surrounded by the furniture and other things which her son used on his journey to the scene of his death is a bad omen for her speedy return to a more healthful men-A cause celebre has just been tried in London,

"The Queen agt. Weldon," resulting in the conviction of the defendant. Mrs. Georgina Weldon is a remarkable person. A lady of fortune and of much musical ability, she drew around her in her house in Tavistock square a large circle of second-rate musicians. The great guns of the profession carefully avoided her solrées, considering her an adventuress and an interloper in their domains. Ten years ago she possessed great personal attractions, and, becoming acquainted with Gounod, she persuaded him to leave Paris and his wife and to take up his abode with her and her husband. There is little doubt that poor Gounod, who, like most great geniuses, is a trifle eccentricsome say crazy-was completely fascinated by his fair friend, and was accustomed to carry on with her in a manner which Mme. Gounod would have highly disapproved had she been present, though probably, as Mrs. Weldon's husband did not make any objection to the friendship, there was no real harm in it. Happy in the company of his platonic inamorata, Gounod trifled away many years of his valuable life, playing her accompaniments and composing songs for her to sing. She had a well-cultivated mezzo-soprano voice, which the infatuated Gounod at that time considered one of the finest he had heard, and he wrote parts in more than one opera expressly for her. At last Gouned's artistic instincts, aroused by the representations of some real friends, robelled against the sweet tyranny of his enslaver, and he secretly fled to Paris, leaving his goods and chattels behind him in Mrs. Weldon's house. The fair Georgiana bitterly bewalled the de

fection of her "dear old man," as she was ac-

customed to call him, and stuck like a leach to

his manuscripts, which were of great value. Gouned, not anticipating any such denouement, had contracted to sell one of these operas Polyeucte," to a Paris publisher. He had to rewrite the whole partition from memory. Mrs. Weldon, who thirsted after fame and succeeded only in achieving notoriety kent herself before the public by giving concerts and by organizing a choir, over which she wielded the baton. Last year she succeeded in inducing Messrs. Gatti to engage herself and choir for the promenade concerts at Covent Garden, the musical directorship of which was held by M. Jules Rivière. For some reason or other, M. Rivière found it necessary to summarily dismiss Mrs. Wolden and her cherus singers, and then was exemplified the truth of the saying, "Hell knows no fury like a woman scorned." Mrs. Weldon, denied the privilege of the stage, hired a private box, and all the time her enemy was leading his band she would beat time. During the intermissions she threw among the crowd beneath hundreds of little handbills, on which the history of her wrongs was printed. For this method of diversifying the programme the Messrs. Gatti were ungrateful enough to refuse her admission to the theatre; and, on her attempting to force her way in, she was ignominiously put out. She thereupon summoned the doorkeeper before the magistrate, who decided against her. She then began to send postal cards to M. Rivière's friends, deuncing that gentleman as a thief, a convict and a bigamist. M. Rivière prosecuted her for bel. The jury have found her guilty, and the Judge has postponed sentence till certain civil actions which are pending between the parties shall be settled. Some light may be thrown on the fair musician's extraordinary conduct by the fact that, not long ago, she was shut up in a lunatic asylum by her relatives, but she obtained her release, and brought actions against her incarcerators for false imprisonment. Some of the London newspapers are resusci-

drawing rooms at court in the afternoons. They try to make out that the custom is barbarous and absurd, in forcing the ladies who want to pay their respects to their sovereign to rethemselves in full court costume and expose their bare arms and shoulders to the bitter March winds. This argument is not a good one, however, as the March winds are no less chilly in the evenings, and there is at least a chance of the sun's tempering the cold during the daytime. The cause of the outery seems to lie in the difficulty the ladies have in making their complexions look as they would have them look in the glare of daviight, which exposes most ruthlessly the little artifices employed to cover wrinkles and hide the other blemishes which Father Time is went to plant on beauty's face and form. The early hour at which the drawing rooms are held compele the majority of the ladies to get out of bed at an abnormally early hour in order that the artist who arranges their hair may be enabled to do himself and them justice without neglecting his other customers. Some ladies have been cumbent position would have wofully disarranged the headgear crowned with the three ostrich feathers which etiquotte requires on

these solemn occasions. Good Friday is, perhaps, more strictly observed in England among the upper and middie classes than it is with us. Churchgoing, a salt-fish dinner, and similar mortifications are the rule. Among the residuum, as Lord Beaconsfield once termed the lower classes, the day is kept in quite a different manner, marked contrast to the reverence with which it is regarded in Roman Catholic countries. The mars of the Londoners flock to the various parks by thousands, the women and children feasting on tes and hot cross buns. The drink ing saloons are opened, as on Sundays, only between the hours of church service, but that gives time enough for the men to get thoroughly intexicated. Great wrestling matches are held on this day, the immense Agricultural Rall at Islington being the favorite resort of those addicted to the Cumberland and Westmoreland variety of the sport, while the admirers of the Devonshire and Cornish style are provided for somewhere in Whitechapel. The Crystal and the Alexandra Palaces, thanks to reduced admission, are crowded and turned into perfect pandemoniums.

If the weather is at all fine the shop girls and counter jumpers, as the shopmen are irrever-ently called, crowd to the villages most accessible by rail and hold high carnival. The favorite way of passing the time is invading the village green and playing a boffierous game known as "kiss in the ring," which, as its name implies, involves a tremendous quantity of hugging and squeezing on the part of the men, and due restance and cries of "Oh, don't," on the part of the girls. The local rustics are scornfully excluded from this enjoyment, and consequently do their best to spoil the sport. This they effect by producing a football, kicking it into the middle of the klasing party, rushing after it, upsetting in their course all they can manage to run against. Naturally the city people do not see the loke which is so highly reliabed by the notices, and do their best to confiscate the football. Then a battle royal ensues. and as the townsmen have generally the advantage of numbers and pluck, oftener than not the rustics get a sound thrashing.

Easter Monday, being a legal holiday, is taken advantage of by a still greater number of peo-ple than Good Friday. The crowds on Monday are also more respectable, as the saturnalia of Friday usually being the roughs and her limit due deliberate in r. fusca to exceed the live in y and unities. The rather the best of a training to Withheat H. Krispe. Posterp and the risk to kets in Magnets. However, and the property of the results to kets in Magnets.

with his family, hies to the seaside to fill his innes with the invigorating salt breezes. This s also the day set apart for the annual review of the volunteers. These reviews are generally the most dismal of farces, for, howe drilled the different regiments may be, they are unaccustomed to move in large masses, and consequently their managuvres bring them nothing but ridicule. The rank and file suffer perfect martyrdom. Accustomed to walking only on the London pavements, fat, short winded, and lazy, their attempts to charge up the mildest of hills are of the most burlesque character. It is a sight to see them landed at thornilroad stations in the evening. Tired and covered with mud, they become the laughing stock of the London small boy, the incarnation of drollery and chaff. This does not improve their ruffled temper. As they are not allowed to fall out of ranks and give chase to their tormentors, all they can do is to grin and bear it, and hurry home to change their warlike gar ments for the less heroic but more comfortable dressing gown and slippers. About 27,000 men will thus make egregious fools of themselves on Monday and pretend to enjoy it.

Exactly a year ago felicitations were flashed from the crowned heads of Europe to the Emperor and Empress of Austria on the celebration of their silver wedding; now the same compliments pour in upon the Court of Vienna on the occasion of the betrothal of Crown Prince Rudolf to Princess Stephanie, second daughter of the King of Belgium. The Prince Imperial, who is not quite 22 years old, is, after his father, the most popular man in the empire. His affability and simple manners have won the hearts of his future subjects, with all of whom, being a distinguished linguist, he can converse in their own dialects. He has travelled much, and is an accomplished student of natural history. His future bride, though barely 16, is said to be one of the handsomest girls in Belgium, and is exceptionally well educated. She speaks German and Hungarian to perfection. The royal family of Belgium are much respected in Europe, if not for their intelligence, at all events for their public and private virtues; and the Crown Prince is universally congratulated on his choice. The Vienna newspapers have been loud in praise of Leopold II., and have gushed with what the sentimental Germans call schwärmerei. In Brussels, during a recent visit of Prince Rudolf, the Belgians outdid themselves in loyal addresses and general joy. The mar-riage will probably not take placetill May, 1881.

The all-assorbing topic in Paris has been the defeat in the Senate of the famous Article 7 of Jules Ferry's bill, that was to drive the Jesuits and other unauthorized congregations out of he business of school teaching in France. The Gaulois, an imperialist organ with a Jewish editor, observes that this rejection is not a victory of the Jesuits or of clericalism, but the triumph of justice over scheming politicians, and of the human conscience over the machinations of that worst of tyrannies, the tyranny of the

Jules Ferry boldly accused the Jesuits of corcupting the youths in their various seminaries. and with striking at the foundations of civil society by their writings against universal suffrage and compulsory civil marriage. Behind all these questions lies the fact that the Society of Jesus is eminently an educational corporation, with its own rules and admirable methods of teaching, and their establishments are not only directly antagonistic to the lycées, or State colleges of France, but more prosper-ous. The defeat of the bill has been the subject of journalistic essays on every side of the question, until the Jesuits have been more extensively advertised than at any time since the celebrated edict of Louis XIV. in November. " It is the pleasure of the King that for the future the Society of Jesuits shall have no place in his kingdom, country, lands, and lordships which obey him." In French literature the battle ground is just

now taken up by romance, and the world of letters is divided into two bitter parwho call themselves the Nanists and the Ananists: Zola's latest novel of the realistic school. "Nana," forming the subject in dispute. Fifty thousand copies of this book have already been sold, and the demand still remains unalated. Copies of the first edition are already looked upon as literary curiosities, and have a value of nearly 50 per cent, over the original publishing price. Zola has become all at once a universal man. His writings are read in every section of society. rom the kitchens to the boudoirs and the closets of the philosophers. To many wise men Zola is a tating the old cry against the holding of the prophet, a Daniel come to judgment, an Enckiel with written lamentations, a Juvenal lashing society, a Beaumarchais or a J. J. Rousseau. Zola's opponents find that he has gone back to the dark ages for language and that Brantome, Rabelals, and Montaigne were cleaner than he. The decision of the contest may be delayed, but when ascertained it will probably be found that the current light literature of France has been purged of many of its most objectionable features, and that Zola and his school are well in the background.

The death is announced of M. Lemoine-Montigny, for thirty-six years the successful manager of the Gymnase. He was the husband o the wall-known actress Rose Cheri, who died in the full exercise of her talents while nursing one of her children attacked by croup. He was also the father of young Cheri Montigny, who fied of rables from the bite of a favorite dog. Under his management at the Gymnase some of the most celebrated of modern dramas have been produced. He fostered the talent of Angier, Dumas, George Sand, Mme. de Girardin, and many others, and found a fortune in the productions of such pieces as "Lo Demi-Monde," "Diane de Lys," "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," "Le Fils de Famille,", "Le Chapeau d' un Horloger." "Je dine chez Ma Mère," and others of the same rank in the dramatic world. The artists who won their spurs on the stage of the Gymnase under Montigny are too many to be cited here; they shine in the highest rank of the profession.

The recall of Prince Hohenlohe from his post as Ambassador to France has given rise to a great number of commentaries in political circles. The newspaper alarmists look upon the event as a distant menace to the peace now existing between the two countries, for it is surmised that the Prince, a man of great olligence and patriotism, thas, during his official residence in France, taken advantage of his position to study thoroughly the country its resources and capabilities. Hence it is conjectured that Bismarck has recalled him to his side for some sinister purpose. But there is absolutely no ground for any approhension of

A duel that took place recently between M. Maurice Welll and Baron, Seillières, a wellknown turfman and vireor, has made much noise in Paris. The dispute arose in the weighing room at the Auteuil races, and was fought out with swords. Seillières was wounded in the arm, but not very seriously.

The Opera Comique has produced a three-net novelty, by Edmond Gondinet and Gillo, called Jean de Nivelie," the music of which is by Leo Antibes, an artist who has slowly made his way to a very high position as a dramatic musician Antibos first came into notice as the author of a charming ballet, "La Source," which took Paris by storm twelve years ago. The libretto and dramatic action of the new opera are feeble and dull; nevertheless, it has been very favorably

Another new play has appeared at the Varidtes, entitled " La Petite Mère," It is by Meilline and Halevy. Dupuls and Celline Chaumont are

Larvelly reduced recognized the feature of theory, I waste I. . Tou carlying May, in . South internal I contain a second section.

Albani has been singing in Brussels with great success. Mine. Christine Nilsson's last performance in Madrid was as Desdemona, for the senefit of the poor. The reigning favorite at St. Petersburg in opera le Caroline Valla, but the season has been anything but a bright out." Lohengrin" was a failure.

In Paris the gray world rolls on as usual; but one notable change has taken place this rear.

Now that the weather has improved and made the Bois de Boulogne available, the Tour du Lac, which has always been crowded, is for some reason deserted, except by backs and very fresh foreigners. The Lac has become a Dead Sea. Rank and fashion this season bear off to the right and crowd what is known as the Allee des Acacias, rendering it as gay and brilliant as the once lively Tour du Lac was

BUNDEAMS

-The son of Sir Gilbert Scott has joined he Roman Catholic Church. -There are in this city 278 Protestant

N. L. T.

hurches of the various persuade -Francis Murphy is holding temperance meetings in Philadelphia. Since he left that city three years ago he has obtained 30,000 eigners to the temper, ance pledge. Murphy looks more hearty, more corpa lent, and more sleek than in any previous yes.

-The Rev. George B. Vosburgh, formerly of Jersey City and now of Chicago, writes to a friend in this city in reply to recent publications, first, that his Chicago congregation knew all about his previous his tory before he accepted its call, and, second, that it is

erfectly united and very prosperous.

The Catholics demanded of the Swiss Federal Government that Epiphany, the Purification of the Virgin Mary, and the festival of the Immaculate Conception should be declared legal holidays. The Ger ernment objected to adding three holidays to those al-ready in the almanac, and refused the demand.

-Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and others have for some years enjoyed their denominational watering places and seaside resorts. Now the Quakary have determined to be even with them, and have pe chased 400 acres on Brigantine Beach, N. J., for \$40,000. These solid people do not believe in owing money, and therefore pay hard cash for the property.

-The centennial anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey will occur is 1983. It is the favorite design of the Bishop and leadi men in the diocese to have all the outstanding church debts paid by that time. To this end a committee has been appointed to ascertain the nature and amount of the debts, and to take preliminary measures with a vie to making arrangements for wiping every debt out committee is actively at work.

-On the Thames embankment, in London an ecclemantical art exhibition building is about to be crected. It will be a sort of crystal palace, the cland part being of stained glass, the work of famous British and European artists. As the types of ecclesia-ucul art represented in this building will be chiefly those which are in favor among the ritualists and other high-church-men, the Wesleyan Methodists are going to have ance-clesisatical museum of their own. This will contain relics of the founders of Methodism, and of the leading men who have been consucuous in connection with the denotalination during its history. There will also be rephies and curiosities from various missionary fields cultivated by the Methodista.

-Some of the Baptists in Virginia are nuch troubled about a brother who keeps seven hunting dogs and spends much of his time in hunting. Their cor corn is all the greater because he never gives any money to the church of which he is a member. They have with ten to the religious newspapers about him and discusse his case, but it has no effect upon him. A member of the Albemarie Association publicly said that he could not see the difference between fox hunting and dancing, and that he would as soon discipline a church member for one as tor the other. By a singular coincidence this brother's name is the Rev. Mr. Pox. Fox hunting is not mentioned in the lible as a sin, and the Books of Discipline of the various enominations of Christian faith are silent about it.

-At the Water street mission several old converts regularly attend the prayer meetings, which are open to all who choose to come. Many of these use devout language in their prayers and exhortations, and conduct themselves in a decorous manner. Many sallors who happen to be in port for a short time drop in and spend occasional evenings at these meetings. No collections are taken, and the expense of the mission is provided for by voluntary contributions. Mr. A. S. Hatch is President of the association. The singing is a lively fea-ture of the meetings. The narration of experiences someimes takes a turn which would astonish the frequenters f fashionable prayer meetings, and remarkable state

-The Rev. James Paterson of Ginsgow was a man with exceptionally severe ideas of Christian rectitude. One of the members of the church over which he was paster was a dealer in patent medicines and advertised largely. On one eccasion this broth radvertised concerning a certain very scarce article of chemical production that he had "wagon loads of it." Paster Paterson brought him before the bar of the church to answer a charge of falsehood. It was stated on the trial that there were not "wagon loads" of this article in the whole world. The patent medicine brother saul, to jus tiv himself, that he meant "children's tor wagons. This incensed the pastor and made matters worse. The naster was unsparing in his rebuke of this applicity, and succeeded in having a verdict of church censure passed upon the unfortunate man. It Pastor Paterson were now alive, he would have his hands full of cases of disch pline, if he were thus to pursue his investigating way inte

the business affairs of the brethren of his flock. -There is a breeze among the Presbyterians of Covington, Ky. The Rev. F. D. Moore naster of the First Presbyterian Church, has been preaching two remarkable sermons in regard to the Lord's Day. He affirmed that the observance of the day, as received by the standards of the Prosbyterian Church is not ne-cording to Scripture, but according to the mind of the Westminster Assembly, which formulated the standards He says he does not believe in the gloom and melanit de which are too often enforced on the Day of Rest. In one of his sermons, he remarks: "I shall take my pleasure and comfort as I did on this Sunday, and as I propose to de next Sunday, and every succeeding Sunday, and my children shall do so, and indulge in innocent and pleas ant amusements, and I think I will have kept the Sabbath day properly. Should any of you think differently, pursue your cwn course, but act consistently. The pro-mulgation of these views by Mr. Moore has made a str in Covington, and in the Pre-bytery to which he and his church belong. It is semi-officially announced that the Presbytery will at its next meeting repudiate Mr. Moore's views and discipline him for holding them. Mr. Moore is a distinguished man, and the son of the Rev. T. V. Moore, D. D., who was paster of a large church in Richmond, and arter ward of one in Nashville

-The colored Baptist Church in Augusta, Ga. was made up of breihren and sisters of various shades of complexion, ranging all the way from light mulatic to very dark brown. Unpleasanthess sross, but on account of any difference in shades of belief, but on ing to the lack of a brotherly blending of the shade of akin. The light mulatte folks took umbrage at the very darkest of the lock because these dusky ones did not bestow sufficient honce upon those of fairer skin and lighter shade. The dark ones on the other hand, and that they were not going to do all the work of the same toars, one would they submit to being ecclesiastically and socially " bossed around " " the mulatto profit They accused the mulattees of terbing it over the de shades of brown spidermis, and of asserting to themsea superiority to which they were not either by mature by grace entitled. Matters grow worse every west of pecially in the prayer meetings, where the browns various hugs prayed at each other nuder protente dressing their petalena to the Almudity Finally the posing breithern became to olime to canhetter that a suly hope of years was seen to be in separation. The are now two congregations where furnishly there had but one, and two prearbers will have to take the risk of starvarion where furnishing one found it possible and of great economy to seen the well from his door.

-In order to avoid even the appearance of —In order to avoid even the approximate of too great inflexibility, the Lesson mutine, in arranging its plants for this year and the later Sanday study provided for as the various Sanday schools may see A. These occurs at the end of the quarters of the poor and one of them is beliefly. Some of the schools was great their session in what weekly the name of "General Barrieses" In such case the achieving attell into a special meeting, and listons to addresses from "Friends of the cause," or anythody who may happen to be present Sometimes this specificable, and semenices directly the reverse. Those of the Sanday schools which sin's a lesson for to day will for the most past take either a lesson for to day will for the most past take either a lesson for to day will for the most part take either a temperance less nowement laster. For an Exserva-son the shorter the reservation is suggest of as and rated in Martinew axviii 1-10 and in the paralle passers. in the records of the other evaluations. The temperature country which will be miret generally adjust by the actuals whose preferences are in that distributed is to and Hadeve. Dupuls and Celine Chaumont are the leading artists in the piece, which is worthy of the reputations of the authors. The pisy has replaced the "Femme à Papa," which ran 100 nights and carned for the management the piecesant profit of \$76,000. The hundred thanking the berrand from the was made the occasion of a grand celebration and distribution of valuable prizes to all the actors and actresses. The projected drams, "Jean, is Nichiliste," has been refused a license by the Consorship, as we predicted. The author is a U.S.

Mile Nevada a new American prima dorna the results are appropriately stored to take in a prize of the results are appropriately as the property of the results are appropriately as the